

# The Caledonian

No. 9378.

EDINBURGH,

EDINBURGH, October 6, 1781.

MR BRESLAW, with the most profound sub-  
mission, has the honour of taking leave, for a short time, of  
the LADIES and GENTLEMEN in this City and Neighbourhood, to whose  
politeness and generosity he acknowledges the most lasting obligations.  
Perhaps no public performer was ever more distinguished by the favours  
of the great. Exclusive of having the honour of performing every winter  
season before their Majesties and the Royal Family, he has been happy  
in receiving the commands of almost every Great Family in the three  
kingdoms.—And begs leave to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN,  
that he and Miss Rosamond, by desire of several persons of Distinction,  
will exhibit, in the Grandest Manner, and will positively exert their best  
abilities, to merit the approbation of those LADIES and GENTLEMEN  
who will please to honour him with their presence.

At St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd.

On MONDAY next the 8th inst. in the Evening—To begin precisely  
at Seven o'clock; being positively the last night of their perfor-  
mances in this City, as they are engaged to perform at Aberdeen on  
Thursday and Friday next, the 11th and 12th inst.

This Day is published.

By WILLIAM CREECH.  
(The Second Edition enlarged, Price 2s. 6d. in boards)

O P

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF PHILOSOPHY,  
FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

BY JOHN BRUCE, A. M.

Professor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

This new Edition contains the Text for both Mr BRUCE's Classes.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTH LEITH,

OCTOBER 3, 1781.

MR WILSON begins a RUDIMENTS CLASS next Week.  
Young Gentlemen farther advanced may be admitted into the  
higher Classes.—Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Geography,  
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By considerable improvements made during last vacation, the school-  
house is rendered very agreeable and commodious.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING  
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AT MARTINMAS FIRST.

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DUTCH FLAX FOR SALE.

THERE is just arrived, and to be SOLD on reasonable terms, a PAR-  
CEL OF DUTCH FLAX.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Wil-  
liam Brugh, Leith.—Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers, Oct. 1.

A M E R I C A.

The account of the capture of the Island of Tobago, by the  
Marquis de Bouille and the Count de Grasse, taken from the  
Martinique Gazette, of the 4th of July, 1781.

The fleet under the command of the Count de Grasse re-  
turned to Fort Royal on Monday last. Our first care was to  
gather all the circumstances relative to the late expedition,  
which might any way interest our readers.

The season being already far advanced, no very decisive  
success could be expected. It would not have been prudent to  
have undertaken any grand enterprise, we having very recently  
engaged a fleet of 22 men of war, and made an attempt on col-  
onies defended by 8000 regular troops. It was, therefore,  
prudent to endeavour to carry some point by a *coup de main*.  
The island of Tobago being only garrisoned by a few troops,  
seemed to promise a greater certainty of success than any other  
English colony. In order to divert the attention of the ene-  
my, and prevent them from throwing any succours into the  
place, two ships, two frigates, and one sloop, carried Walsh's  
battalion to St Vincent's, to join some other detachments which  
had been sent thither, under the pretence of changing the gar-  
rison. A body of about 1200 men, under the command of  
Mons. de Blanchelande, were appointed to attack the island of  
Tobago, whilst we were to make a descent on St Lucia, where  
it seemed probable to surprise the 46th regiment of British sta-  
tioned off Gros Islet. On the 10th of May we landed 1500  
men, and had on board the fleet an equal number of troops,  
to succour these on shore, in case of need. Whilst we were  
crossing the Channel of St Lucia, the 46th regiment had aban-  
doned Gros Islet, only leaving one post, which was taken.  
We then advanced to the heights, in the neighbourhood of  
Morne Fortune, to reconnoitre the enemy. That place was  
defended by 2000 regulars, and seven or eight companies of  
marines. After keeping the field during three days, we re-  
embarked the troops on the 12th, at night, carrying off with us  
120 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition,  
without the loss of a man. Our fleet, which left Fort Royal  
the 8th of May, and returned the 12th, set sail again on the  
25th, with a design to look out for the enemy, and to remove  
all obstacles which might prevent the capture of Tobago.  
There were on board 3000 regular troops. The fleet got to  
windward, and on the 30th came in sight of Tobago, when  
intelligence was received, that a part of the English fleet, con-  
sisting of eight ships of the line, and four frigates, which was  
conveying relief to the island, and that one of the transports  
had already anchored, and landed fifty men. This division  
was chased all the day without effect.

The fleet of the Count de Grasse returned to Tobago the  
31st of May, our small squadron not having been able to come  
up before the 24th. M. de Blanchelande disembarked the  
troops the same day, and drove the enemy from post to post.  
But the English Governor having received intelligence of this  
expedition, had taken all his measures to defeat it. The gar-  
rison, consisting of 400 soldiers, 500 militia, and a great num-  
ber of armed negroes, were entrenched on the summit of a  
hill, defended by nine pieces of cannon. M. de Blanchelande  
did not think proper to attack the enemy, so advantageously  
posted, and being assured our fleet would not fail to appear  
very soon, waited very prudently for a reinforcement. Our infa-



# The Mercury

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1781.

ture. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman be-  
longing to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to a mer-  
chant in the city, will shew upon what terms the two Courts  
are at present.

The differences which have long subsisted between Russia  
and this empire are protracted, but not settled; nor is it like-  
ly that they will be settled, at least during the residence of M.  
de Stachief, as Minister from the Empress to the Porte. This  
gentleman having lately made another effort to bring the  
Ottoman Ministry to desist from the opposition which they have  
hitherto given to the establishment of Russian Consuls in Mol-  
davia and Wallachia, the Reis Effendi asked him if he was au-  
thorised to treat again upon that subject with the Ministers of  
the Porte? M. de Stachief replied, that there was no question  
of treating on the subject; that all negotiations on that head  
would be entirely preposterous, as he could give up nothing in  
that business; the establishment of Consuls to the above two  
provinces being demanded and insisted on by his Court, in  
consequence of the clear and express terms of the last treaty,  
which would admit of no restriction. The Porte finding the  
Russian Envoy determined to persevere in his demand, and  
pretending that, from his own answer, he was not authorised  
to treat, has written directly to Count Panin, to request that  
nobelman would use his good offices with his mistress, to in-  
duce her to accede to the proposition made some time ago by  
the Ottoman Court, to permit the Russian Consul, who should  
be appointed to superintend the affairs of his country in Mol-  
davia and Wallachia, to reside at Silistra. In order to per-  
suade the Prime Minister of Russia to adopt this expedient,  
the Ministers of the Porte alledged, that the Barat, or Patent  
of the Consul, had been made out for his residence at Silistra;  
and that it would be incompatible with the honour of their ma-  
ster to alter or retain it. However, it seems that the whole is  
calculated solely for the purpose of delaying the execution of  
the last treaty.

In the letter written to Count Panin, the Ottoman Min-  
ister explained himself on another subject relative to the same  
Treaty, namely, the inhabitants of the Morea. During the last  
war, the Turkish government confiscated the goods and estates  
of all the people of that peninsula who had declared in favour  
of the Russians; but, by the Treaty of Peace, the Porte enga-  
ged to reinstate them, *without any reserve whatever*. Russia  
having long insisted on the execution of that part of the Treaty,  
which the Turks put off from day to day, under various pre-  
texts, the latter at length appointed a Commissioner, who was  
authorized to reinstate the Greeks; but the Porte now says,  
that this can be done *only in part*, having declared to M. de  
Stachief, that *his Highness would only reinstate those Greeks*  
*only who are actual subjects at this moment, in the Morea;*  
*but not those who, having fled for refuge to Russia, still continue*  
*to live there.* As this exception is directly contrary to the let-  
ter of the Treaty, it will, no doubt, throw new difficulties in  
the way of accommodation.

Of all the objects in litigation between the two empires,  
one only has been settled fully to the satisfaction of Russia, and  
that is the freedom of navigation for Russian vessels through the  
Black Sea. A Russian packet from Taganrock sailed through  
it some few days ago, without any molestation, though the car-  
ried the same ensign that generally flies on board the Russian  
ships of war. When she arrived in the Roads of Constantinople,  
the custom-house officers went on board, but behaved with  
much discretion; there were no merchandize on board; she  
only brought dispatches from the court of Petersburgh, and  
some private letters. Two Russian merchantmen lately sailed  
also through the Black Sea, into the White Sea; they were  
laden chiefly with provisions: One of them sailed to Smyrna; the  
apparent destination of the other was for Alexandria, but  
it is thought that her real destination is for Marseilles. This  
new opening for the commerce of Russia has given birth to se-  
veral plans in the commercial line; but in these, as in all new  
undertakings adopted chiefly on speculation, success may be  
very doubtful: One plan, in particular, is likely to fail, and  
that is for supplying the King's ships, belonging to Toulon,  
with smoked and salt meats, the produce of Russia: It will  
fail, probably, from a defect in the salting; whether from the  
unskillfulness of the people of the Ukraine, who are unaccustom-  
ed to salt any meat, or from some bad quality in the salt itself,  
which robs it of the preservative qualities inherent in salt in gen-  
eral. Those who have the management of the different estab-  
lishments newly made in Russia for carrying on this kind of  
trade, seem also not to have any fixed system or principle to go  
by, and the frequent alterations in their plans expose those who  
speculate to very heavy losses: It is remarkable also, that not  
a single native of Russia is to be found on board those ships that  
come through the Black Sea. The crews are generally a mix-  
ture of French, English, and Greeks.

From the above letter, it is pretty evident, that the Turks  
and Russians are very far indeed from being on such a footing,  
as should lead people to think that neither empire wishes for war.  
But, when to this it is added, that the Turks have actually at-  
tacked a powerful squadron, and others getting ready, it is une-  
cessary to recur to the Treaty of Armed Neutrality, in order  
to account for the appearance of two Russian squadrons in the  
Mediterranean. If a war breaks out, the Black Sea will be  
certainly shut to the Russians, and then they cannot attack the  
Turks by sea, without sailing down from the North, down-  
pling the headmost land of Portugal, and sailing through  
the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. One Rus-  
sian squadron is in this moment at Leghorn, and it can  
not fail to be for the purpose of protecting the trade of Rus-  
sia in that part of Europe, for the scarcely has any there; nor  
can it be for the purpose of preventing the British navy from  
lodging it over the neutral ships, for we have no squadron in the  
Mediterranean that part of the world; and therefore there is but little reason  
to doubt but the real object of the Russian Admiral is, to at-  
tend to the operations of the Captain Pacha, now on the deathbed  
of the Morea with a powerful squadron; for this purpose, and none  
for no other, can the flotilla of the Russians at Leghorn be ac-  
counted for.

Vienna, Sept. 12.

THE Emperor set out on Sunday evening to visit the camps at Brunn and Prague, and the new fortresses in Bohemia. His Imperial Majesty is not expected at Vienna before the 10th of October.

War-Office, September 29. 1781.

37th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Ritchie, from 42d regiment, is appointed to be Captain, vice Henry Savage. Captain William Breerton, from 37th foot, to be Major, vice James Coullan. Ensign William Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Saunderson. Major William Montgomery, from 64th regiment, to be Major, vice William Breerton. Ensign William Brabazon to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Fletcher.

42d Regiment of foot, Ensign William Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice John Ritchie. Ensign Alexander Lorraine to be Lieutenant, vice Kenneth Callendar.

43d Regiment of foot, Ensign John Wilkinson, from 54th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Dunham. Charles Taylor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard Dickens. Surgeon's Mate Robert Waugh to be Surgeon, vice Donald McIntyre.

44th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Keough to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Colin Campbell. Ensign Henry Farley to be Lieutenant, vice William Keough. Ensign Abraham Bick to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Hutchinson. Ensign F. de Chambault, from 24th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Mean. Ensign Robert Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice John Colden. Joseph Earle, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— Grieron. John Connolly, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Farley. John Oliver, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Abraham Bick. Thomas O'Sullivan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Robinson.

57th Regiment of foot, Ensign David Arnott to be Lieutenant, vice William Augustus Thompson. Surgeon's Mate —— Trumbull to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Davy.

60th Regiment of foot, 3d battalion, Lieutenant Mungo Noble, from 21st regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Brealey. Major Archibald M'Arthur, from 71st regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Will M'Crossie.

6th Regiment of foot, 4th battalion, —— Darby, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Manning.

63d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Gilbert Aylett, from 7th regiment, to be Captain, vice Henry Lydford.

64th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Armstrong, from 17th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peter Russell. Ensign John Warner to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gilliland. Major William Breerton, from 37th regiment, to be Major, vice William Montgomery.

70th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Donbar, from 43d regiment, to be Captain, vice George Lee. Corliss Skinner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Benjamin Fairvel Bethune.

71st Regiment of Foot, Captain James Campbell, from 33d regiment, to be Major, vice Archibald MacArthur. Lieutenant Hugh Campbell to be Captain, vice Dame Chidolme. Lieutenant Thomas Frazer to be Captain, vice John Robertson. Lieutenant Thomas Gilliland, from 64th Regiment, to be Captain, vice Hugh Campbell. Ensign John Elginstone, from 4th-battalion of 6th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Campbell. Ensign John Macdougal to be Adjutant, vice Hugh Campbell. Ensign Donald Macbean to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Cunningham. Ensign David de War to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Frazer. Ensign Alexander Macarthy to be Lieutenant, vice Rory Macleod. Ensign Lachlan Macnamara, from 2d battalion of 84th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Colin Chisholm. —— Macpherson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice R. Campbell.

Both Regiment of Foot, Ensign Charles Daigleth to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen Sibley.

War-Office, October 2. 1781.

1st Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant William Spencer is appointed to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry Thomas. Cornet Thomas Mitchell to be Lieutenant, vice William Spencer. William Davidson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Charles Dobson.

4th Regiment of Dragoons, Sergeant-Major George Anderson, of the 10th Dragoons, to be Adjutant, vice Joseph Barnes.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoon, Captain Henry Farrington Gardner to be Major, vice Charles Henchman. Captain-Lieutenant Honourable Henry Alley Bennett to be Captain of a troop, vice Henry Farrington Gardner. Lieutenant David Howell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Honourable Henry Alley Bennett. Cornet Patrick Cannon to be Lieutenant, vice David Howell. —— Smalllett, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Patrick Cannon.

21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, Adam Peebles, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice John Harrison.

6th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant James Blathwayt to be Captain of a Company, vice John Miller. Lieutenant Thomas Slater to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Blathwayt. Ensign Thomas Welsh to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Slater.

9th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas Orchard to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Pease. John Armstrong, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Orchard. Edward Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Elias Bowen.

14th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas Gerrard Ellington, of the Herefordshire Militia, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Northey.

29th Regiment of Foot, Samuel Harris, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice Richard Spencer Schutz.

64d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Wybrant to be Captain of one of the Additional Companies, vice George Marley. Ensign Lancelot Weir to be Lieutenant, vice William Wybrant. Oliver Jenkett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lancelot Weir.

96th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Ogden, of the West Middlesex Militia, to be Ensign, vice Matthew Iles. Lieutenant Thomas Francis, of the West Middlesex Militia, to be Ensign, vice Robert Strick.

99th Regiment of Foot, James Williamson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mathew Iles.

Major Honourable Malcolm Ramsay, of 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 2.

Extract of a letter dated off the Texel the 21st of September. The Admiral-General, a Dutch ship of 76 guns, is now on shore in the Texel Roads; Captain M. Bode was out taking a view of their fleet, & brought this account. They have now 12 or 13 sail of the line, 12 frigates, ready to come out; we are anxiously expecting them, for which see last MERCURY.

The Harriet, Bacon, from Quebec, arrived at Newfoundland, was sail the 7th of August for Barbadoes, under convoy of the Portland & Eols, clear of the Banks.

The General Conway privateer of Jersey, has taken the Viper American letter of marque of 10 four-pounders; after an action of two hours, in which the American had five wounded; he was bound from Boston to Philadelphia, loaded with salt and hale goods, is arrived at sea, valued at about 6000 l. there were three American schooners company, who escaped.

Portsmouth, 30. The Africa frigate has hoisted a signal for convoy to America, and is expected to sail the first fair wind, with the Amsterdam and Due de Chartres.

The Samuel, Drew, from Jamaica to Bristol, came through the Isthmus with the Fanny, Brown, separated three days after, and supposed to be taken.

Downs, 29. Sailed for the northward, the Africa man-of-war, Alert-sloop.

Last MADRID GAZETTE, dated Sept. 4th, has the following article:

All Europe must have seen, with the greatest disapprobation, the enormous abuses which have been made of the island Minorca, and the bad purposes to which it has been devoted, injuring indiscriminately, not only the coasts of Spain and France, but even all those other powers which have preferred a neutrality during the course of the present war. Independent indeed of its having been established into a general asylum for Moors, exiled Greeks, and for every description of factors and fugitives from all countries, it is by this very means of outcasts that privateers have been set on foot under the

function and authority of the English Admiralty established at Port Mahon, who have preserved as little regard for the principles of honour and justice, as for the general laws of nations. The King, justly incensed at such conduct, and willing to deliver his faithful and beloved subjects from so crying an evil, would long ago have applied himself to the root of it; but that the various enterprizes of the war had directed his thoughts to those objects which had a prior claim to his attention; but his Majesty having dispatched the proper orders to Cadiz for a secret expedition, under the direction of the Lieutenant General the Due de Crillon, commander of the land forces, and Brigadier Don Bonaventure, marine commander of the naval equipment belonging to the same expedition, on the twenty-first and twenty-third of July, the men of war and convoy passed the Straits of Gibraltar with a fair wind. The calms which afterwards succeeded occasioned the loss of almost a month to the whole fleet, in the different ports of Spain; however, on the 19th of August they all appeared within view of the island, and the descent was executed the same evening with the greatest regularity in the creek called la Musquito. The General led his troops without any delay to the town of Mahon, and to the various surrounding posts of the enemy, so that the island surrendered immediately, and the garrison was blockaded in St Philip.

Lieutenant Colonel Don Ignatius Guerne was dispatched to court by the Duke de Crillon, and has brought with him the particulars of this transaction which will be given to the public. The citadel of Mahon has fallen into hands of Col. Marquis d'Ariles, and the forts of Port Farnello are occupied by the Marquis de Penciel. A great quantity of provisions was found in the island, and several articles of commerce, particularly wood and materials necessary for the naval service. Several vessels have been captured, as well privateers as merchantmen, and three frigates of war made their escape and took shelter under the fortification of Fort St Philip. Two hundred men have been made prisoners, in which are included two officers, and one hundred and sixty cannon have also fallen into our hands, of various sizes. —— The oath of fidelity has been administered to the citizens of the capital, and the General has caused the Te Deum to be sung. His Majesty has ordered the same ceremony to be performed in his own chapel for the celebration of this happy news, and there are to be three days of general gala and public illuminations.

The whole nation has been filled with horror on reading the journal of the siege of Pensacola, wherein it is related that General Campbell gave the savages of Florida 50 piazzles for every Spanish scalp which they brought him; a species of cruelty which the noble Don Galvez would have abhorred the commission of, and which he severely reproached them for, during the siege, and which perversity, if it is not composed entirely of barbarians, will shudder at the recollection of."

## From the London Papers, Oct. 2.

Paris, Sept. 25. Letters from Brett, of the 11th instant, advise, that the ships of our grand squadron which wanted refitting, had entered the port, and the Hardie was already in the basin. It was thought the Alexander, the Lion, and the Indien, would be disarmed, to be put en fuit. The different piquets of troops which were on board the squadron have been disembarked for refreshment. There have been, it seems, some disagreements between the French and Spanish commanders.

Hague, Sept. 25. The Russian courier, which went express through this place some time ago for London, with the mediation of his court for a suspension of arms between this Republic and England, has just reached here on his return.

## LONDON.

Yesterday morning it was currently reported, that an express had arrived at Lord George Germain's office, with advice that the following Indians were arrived at Kinsale, under the convoy of two men of war, viz. the Princeps Royal, Capt. Kerr, from St Helena and Benecoolen; the Fox, Capt. Blackburn; the Walpole, Capt. Abercromby; the True Briton, Capt. Tinderer, from Coast and Bay; the Grafton, Capt. Bull; and the Prime, Capt. Dundas, from Bombay.

Lord Sandwich being out of town, it was said occasioned the dispatches being sent to Lord G. Germain's office; and from the confidence with which this matter was related, the report was believed to be true. We are sorry to add, that upon inquiry this day at the India-houses, it does not appear that any of the persons belonging to the above ships are arrived there, nor have they any other accounts but the general report, of their being put into Kinsale.

Some advices, however, just this moment received, assure us that the Grafton is certainly arrived there.

Our last intelligence from the Texel confirms the account we received of the Dutch fleet being still detained, and as the wind is at present quite contrary, they cannot move; so that the period is not far distant when it must be decided, whether it be practicable for them to procure stores from the Baltic this season, or not.

Commodore Stewart fell upon a very fortunate scheme to procure perfect intelligence of the state of the squadron in the Texel. He captured a Dutch fishing-boat, and having dressed some of his sailors in the fishermen's clothes, sent them in the boat to reconnoitre the Dutch fleet, which they did very completely, and have informed him, that, including five of their Indians, which they armed completely, they have what they call twelve sail of the line ready for sea; so that, if they venture out, we may hear of another brush in the vicinity of the Dogger-Bank.

A correspondent begs to recommend the scouring the coasts of the swarms of privateers that have made such an enormous number of prizes of our coasting vessels of late. Since the combined fleets are gone into port, our frigates may be all detached for that purpose, and Commodore Stewart's squadron strengthened with two or three more ships.

The Dutch have received very disagreeable accounts from Batavia (by a Danish Indiaman) of the great damage done to their settlements on the island of Ternatta, by the morsions, and a dreadful earthquake.

Yesterday morning Lord Mountstuart, and his Lady, set off from their house in Hill-street, Berkley-square, to embark at Margate for Ostend, on their way to Turin.

This day the Sheriffs met on the Hulks at Guildhall, and declared the Right Honourable Sir Watkin Lewis, Lord Mayor, duly elected one of the Representatives of this city, in the room of George Hayley, Esq. deceased.

The overtures of peace, which are now on the tapis, will be communicated to the Parliament early in the ensuing sessions; but no measures of this kind are intended to be promulgated until after the law is voted.

A private letter received by a Spanish merchant of this city from Cadiz says, "the plan of the English in sending a fleet into South-America, and stirring up the natives to an insurrection there, will probably be the means of bringing about a peace; for our court I think will be glad to accept of reasonable terms, if England will withdraw their forces from that part of the globe. Most people here disapprove of the French giving assistance to the Americans, and we would rather be at peace with England, and give them assistance to bring their rebellious subjects to submission. The last accounts we received from South-America are very alarming, and it is generally believed here, that if England does not withdraw her forces from thence, we shall not be able to subdue our rebels in South America."

The report of the houses of oriental commerce in Paris is, that the Mercury is arrived at Rochelle from the Mauritius; that Hyder Ally Cawn had retreated as far back into the Carnatic as the borders of the Tanjour country; and that it was imagined he would be obliged to fight his way through that king's dominions.

The ministers of France are silent upon the above accounts, and say they are only of a private nature; but Mons. le S. —— says, that his son has given him a very unwelcome account of the situation and condition of the fleet, who were all at Mauritius but two—the Argonauta of 74, and the Bizarre of 64, which are supposed to be lost, the first being missed the morning after the gale off Cape Comorine, and the latter disappeared in the gale off the island of Madagascar.

A gentleman is lately arrived at Paris, over land, from Tranquebar, on the Coromandel coast, in the East Indies, where he had resided as a merchant many years. His name is Mons. le Maistre. By his friends, we are favoured with an account that Hyder Ally, the French Nabob, had entirely quitted the Carnatic, and confirm our advices which we received by way of Mauritius, in the most minute manner. We further learn, that Colonel Ross Laing was detached by Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Hector Monro, with a detachment of Europeans and Seapoys, with about 400 of black cavalry, to attack an escort of Hyder's guns, which were to pass Arcot Sands, where the Colonel coming up with them, made a terrible slaughter, and took several pieces of European and country cannon. That another detachment of Hyder's army was defeated near the ferry house of the Coleroon river, by the same officer, who dove them into the stream, and many of them were drowned. This detachment consisted chiefly of cavalry, and had done a great deal of mischief to the poor inhabitants of the villages they passed through.

The above gentleman declares that there are no Frenchmen of character and honour in the service of Hyder; it is true he has three troops of European cavalry of about forty-five men each; these men are under no proper regiment of discipline, and consist of French, English, Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese, and their pay is about 40 rupees per month.

Paul Jones has obtained from Congress the command of a new frigate, in the service of the United Colonies, which is to be called America.

The report of Sir George Rodney's return to the West Indies, is at least political in his friends; yet there are few who will believe the report. Sir George would have hardly returned to England for the recovery of his health, to stay only for the bleak months of November and December.

The arrival of 3000 Germans is such an addition to the forces of New York, as might make one hope that some signal stroke would be struck. Delay has, however, been the favourite conduct of all our American Generals; and defence, not action, is still said to be the design in America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, dated August 18. 1781.

"We are here at present in some degree of suspense, apprehending a serious attack from the rebels and French, if as they give out, a powerful squadron should appear on this coast, with a large reinforcement to their army; but I am a little sceptical on this point, especially as the German troops from Bremen are all safe arrived here.

"The Continental Congress and Charles Thompson seem to have vanished; we hear as little about them as of the Cortes in Spain; but remove the cause, and the effect ceases. They can now no longer issue millions by their vote, and their requisitions for hard money are not nearly so punctually complied with as their orders to the printers to strike off a new £2 million of paper. They have consequently lost the authority they possessed, while they were distributing favours and promotions. It doth not even appear that they have influence enough to make some provision for the refugees from South Carolina, for we see a begging advertisement for the loan of 30,000 hard dollars for that purpose, printed in a Philadelphia news-paper."

Extract of a letter from Mr William Diggs, La Touch, dated at the Bafjord, the 27th of June, 1781.

"I have the pleasure to forward you the following intelligence from letters from the Hon. William Hervey, the 7th of April, and received by way of Muscat, the 25th inst.

"According to an extract of a letter from Capt. Edings son, dated at Palamotah, the 25th of February, our affairs had taken a very favourable turn: The French fleet had left that coast the beginning of February, and proceeded to the islands. The detachment from Bengal was far advanced towards Madras. Mr Stewart also writes from Goa, the 29th of March, that it was the common report there, that Hyder Ali, who had defeated him in several skirmishes, had been obliged to retire precipitately from the Carnatic. He was discontented with the French for not bringing him men; and, on the other side, they wanted money, which he could not give them."

Extract of a letter from Fijis, Sept. 11.

"Arrived forty sail of ships from Petersburg, Stockholm, Memel, and Riga, all for London, which lay at anchor in the Sound; and as there is no convoy here, they intend running it the first fair wind.

"Remain here upwards of two hundred sail, belonging to different ports."

Harrow, Sept. 28. Sunday morning early, a storm of wind at N. W. arose, which continued till Thursday without intermission; the force thereof has been so great, that the trade and navigation coast-wise has been impracticable and dangerous, except a few vessels that had been out of port before the gale came on, which were obliged to pass by night towards London; the gale increased so high, that several boats in the camp were torn away, and it was with the utmost difficulty the others were secured. The Dolphin picked up last night, has been detained at Holland.

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## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, October 2.*  
A great dearth of news at present prevails; though a few of importance are daily expected; and particularly from Commodore Keith Stewart, who, it is thought, will be able to give a good account of the Dutch fleet, should they venture an engagement with him.

Authentic letters from Gibraltar bring advice, that theiards had raised the siege of that important fortress, which tended not a little to encrease the murmuring of the Court party at the war, into which they have been led by the French.

It is much to be feared that the report of the arrival of six men, under convoy of two men of war, at Ireland, is not founded, as no account has been received of it at the East-  
House.

Mr Francis, one of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and a gentleman who was engaged with Mr Hastings, the Governor, in an affair of honour, is coming home in the above, and is supposed to have amased a fortune of near half a million of money.

This morning died at his house in St James's Square, the Honourable Lord Vere, a Peer of Great Britain, and of the Vice-Presidents of the Asylum. His Lordship is dead in his title and estate by the Honourable George Clark, now Lord Vere.

The Parliament will certainly meet the 28th of November, and will commence with an enquiry into the conduct of George Rodney, in which more heat, perhaps, will be than on any occasion for many years past.

The reports so confidently circulated for several days past, hinting a separate peace between Great Britain and the States-General, gain ground, as well as that the three great northern powers, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, have proposed, that a conference should take place between Great Britain and the several continental powers, on condition that Great Britain and Spain allow the independency of their respective colonies as a necessary step.

An appointment, under the Great Seal, is said to be prepared, in order to be sent to America by the first conveyance, and Cornwallis, empowering his Lordship to take upon the command of the British forces on the other side of the Atlantic, upon the resignation of Sir Henry Clinton.

The City of London, which has for some time past been in a state of confusion, on account of the late election, is once again returned to peace and order. The Lord Mayor has accepted the *ne plus ultra* of his wishes; and, as to his public offices, there is no doubt of their remaining firm to the last professes, as his plan is to succeed Mr Wilkes, the Chamberlain, should he chance to outlive him.

Lord George Germaine is said to have put in his claim for the vacant Blue Ribbon, and in such terms, in consequence of previous promise, as to have not a little alarmed the ex-  
-minister of Lord Sandwich.

It is said the planters in Jamaica are much offended at the additional tax on sugars; and that it occasioned very warm debate in the House of Assembly.

*Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Sept. 24.*  
According to the last advices from the camp of St Roch, two boats have set fire to a powder magazine situated on the Europa; the explosion, according to the report of spectators, cost the lives of upwards of 300 persons.

On the 18th of this month, a French ship arrived from Phœnix in 30 days.

She brought intelligence, that the Maréchal de L'Empereur with a strong reinforcement of militia, and

by an American General, was closely pursuing Lord Wellington, whom he had obliged to march twenty miles in

less than 24 hours.

That Mr Arnold, suspected of having poisoned General Phillips, had been put under arrest at New York by order of General Clinton; and that an English convoy from Cork

had arrived at Charlestown.

The captain adds, that, at his departure, the English were looked upon as pent up at Plymouth, without a resource than that of embarking in a hurry, if he was

going to share the fate of General Burgoyne; that Mr de

Wentworth had sailed with his squadron for Boston, in order to board 800 sailors, to reinforce the crews of the ships

returning en route; that General Washington and Mr

Lincoln had formed a junction to besiege New York;

General Clinton, presuming he could not defend the assailants, had abandoned them, after having destroyed them.

Thursday last, died here, Mrs Mary Mitchellson, wife of David Anderson, writer to the signet.

On Friday last, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in a room at the back of the City-guard, which, by timely assistance, was happily soon got under. We are sorry to mention, a young woman, who was in the room where the fire began, who, it is presumed, had fallen asleep, while performing millinery work, was pretty much scorched. No damage was done, except the destruction of some of the lace in the room.

Rebecca and Harriet, Crenville, of Boston, from America, prize to the Lively privateer, arrived yesterday at

Glasgow, having been sent from Kilmarnock, that, on Saturday last, when a man's chaise was crossing the water of Irvine, about a mile from that place, the chaise was overturned, with the driver, and carried down the river (which was considerably swollen by the rains that had lately fallen) more than a mile, and was recovered at Fairlie Quarry, seeing the man's situation, and with a small boat, and saved him and one of the horses.

On Sunday morning last, the corpse of a young woman was found at the back of the wet quay, Greenock, supposed to have been newly laid.

On Monday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Magistrates of Glasgow for the year ensuing:

Hugh Wyllie, Esq; Lord Provost, re-elected.

Alexander McCaul, Walter Neilson, George Milne, Trades Bailies.

Ayr, Oct. 1. 1781.

On Monday last, the election of Magistrates came on for this town, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

David Ferguson, Esq; Provost.

David McLaren, David Lamond, the Balkintine, Dean of Guild.

George Dunlop, Treasurer.

A letter from a gentleman who went out in the A. S. Captain M'Lean, dated New York, Augt. 13.

We arrived here, after a passage of seven weeks and four days. On the 29th of June, we fell in with a rebel privateer, of 22 guns and 150 men, who engaged us for three hours and 20 minutes, and whom we obliged to sheer off. The engagement was so excessively hot, that, for three quarters of an hour, the muzzles of her guns and ours rubbed on one another. We received so much damage that we could not follow her, or she must have struck. We had 2 men killed, 7 badly wounded, and 5 slightly. The wounded are all in a fair way of recovery. We had 85 shot through our hull, the masts of our shrouds shot away, and a great deal of other damage done. The officers, men, and passengers behaved with the greatest bravery.—Since writing the above, I have learned the following particulars:—The rebel ship we engaged is arrived at Salem; she is called the Marquis, Captain Cowell: She had 8 men killed, and 14 wounded, by their own account, and the ship much damaged.

*Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Sept. 29.*

" Yesterday, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, High Sheriff, with the Lord Mayor and Sheriff elect, and board of Aldermen, were elegantly entertained at dinner, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle.

" Yesterday the Attorney-General gave a grand dinner in the cabinet stile, at his house in Harcourt Street, at which were present the Primate, Lord Loughborough, Mr Eden, &c.

" This day, being Michaelmas day, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Commons and citizens, perambulated in form the bounds of this city.

" And, on Monday next, Alderman John Daragh will be sworn in Lord Mayor for this city, at the Castle, before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; after which James Campbell and David Dick, Esqrs; will be sworn High Sheriffs of the city, at the Tholsel, for the ensuing year; John Allen, Esq; an eminent Attorney, will be sworn Sub-Sheriff."

" The following notice was this day filed in the Royal Exchange:

" My Lord, Dublin Castle, Sept. 29. 1781.

" I have my Lord Lieutenant's commands to inform your Lordship, that, by the mails which arrived this day, his Excellency has received advices, that his Majesty's fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby, had passed by Falmouth from Torbay, on the night of the 16th instant, and that, by a letter dated the 22d, his Excellency is acquainted, that intelligence had been received, which it was thought might be depended upon, that the Spanish fleet, under Mont-de-Cordova, is gone to Cadiz, and that Mons. de Guichen's Squadron had returned to Brest harbour. Your Lordship will be pleased to make such communication of this information to the merchants of this city as shall appear to be proper to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM EDEN."

*Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

*Extract of a letter from Londonderry, Sept. 20.*

" On Friday last arrived the brig Fanny, Captain Stawbridge, from Petersburgh. On the 15th inst. near the Lewis Island, she was captured by a Dunkirk privateer cutter, carrying 12 guns, and ransomed for 2000l. notwithstanding which the privateer's crew were suffered to plunder the Fanny, and rob her people of every article they could lay their hands on."

*Extract of a letter from Limerick, Sept. 24.*

" Last Friday, Edmond Flynn was tried in the city court, before Mr Baron Power, and a respectable Jury, for entering a house at Pethywell, in company with six others, and forcibly taking a woman from her husband, who came to town that day to do some business, whom they knocked down and cut, and, though the woman was with child, took her to the ramparts near John's-gate, and the seven men, with a drawn sword over her head, treated her in a manner too inhuman and too shocking to relate. Flynn was found guilty on the clearest evidence, and was brought up to court on Saturday morning; when Mr Baron Power exhorted him most affectingly to prepare for eternity; expatiated on the enormity of his crime, and passed sentence of death on him, to be hanged next Saturday. Flynn is only 27 years of age.

" Yesterday, arrived in our river, the Thomas, Smith, from Bolton to Cadiz, laden with tobacco and lumber, and the Betty, Heyden, laden with sugar, from Boston to Bilbao, taken by the Enterprise privateer, commanded by Captain Edward; one of them had a Congress packet on board, which has been forwarded to Government."

*FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.*

*ANSWER to Miss M.'s LINES, inserted on Monday last.*

**M**Y búspín lass, my unknown fair,

I think I'll fit you to a hair;

This hair is,—I am not just thirty,

But soon will take the road to forty.

You have forgot, my merry dame,

What you'll give in exchange, to name;

(D'yon think we'll buy a pig in a poke,

And enter blindly marriage yoke?)

—Say, then, if youth and beauty's mix'd,

Virtue, some call; and then I'm fix'd,

And not 'ill then:—not one nor't other

Alone will please, but all together.

N.

*A N O T H E R.*

**M**A D A M,

W<sup>O</sup>ST natural is your desire;

Your frankness greatly I admire;

And miserable is my case,

For tho' I never saw your face,

With you I'm v'lently in love,

As these few lines will plainly prove.

I neither little am, nor tall,

Nor fat, nor am I lean at all:

Believe I'm neither young nor old,

No miser, and I never scold:

Nor am I either fair or blāck,

But brown as any nut you crack.

Indeed, my love, a fool I'm not,

And too much sense I have not got;

Nor am I poor, have cash and lands,

Which all shall be at your command.

I'm nothing that you disapprove;

Of admiration full, and love:

So if, my dear, you fancy me,

The happiest man on earth I'll be;

And, that no precious time be lost,

Expect y<sup>r</sup> evr answer the next post.

*To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.*

Cork, Sept. 21. 1781.

I WROTE you two posts ago, and informed you how completely we had been deceived with a fog-bank, which, in our great alarm, we took for the combined fleets. I now assure you, that what gave rise to the reports of a number of them being seen going north-about, was only a poor CRACKEN returning to the North Seas, from which he had been frightened by Admiral Parker's late engagement with the Dutch fleet. Sea Captains will no doubt henceforth be convinced of the propriety of their examining appearances more carefully before they alarm a whole nation.

Should your countryman, the Honorable Keith Stewart, have a second brush with the enemy, and should any master of a Borrowstounness or Crail ship inform you, that when he passed the fleets they were closely engaged, and that he saw the Dutch Admiral beat out of the line, if a CRACKEN steers for your Frith, so prone are we to believe what we greatly wish, it is ten to one that you have not some such paragraph as the following:

" It is with the greatest pleasure we can now inform our readers, that Commodore Stewart is just discovered from the Castle-hill coming up the Frith, with five Dutch ships of the line, and twenty merchantmen."

W. A.

## SOUND SHIPPING.

Sept. 12. Friends of Campbeltown, Mitchell, from Petersburgh, for Waterford, with sundries.

13. Nancy of and from Limekilns, Millar, for Petersburgh, coals.

Ann of and from Inverkeithing, Martin, for ditto, ditto.

15. Nelly of and from Montrose, Greig, for Petersburgh, ballast.

Betty of and from Wemyss, Thomson, for Memel, ditto.

20. Livingstone of and from Bo-ness, Lang, for Petersburgh, ditto.

Cicilia of and from ditto, Manner, for Riga, with salt.

Peggy and Betty of and from Carron, Russell, for Petersburgh,

Dolphin of and from Glasgow, Scott, for Memel, ballast.

21. Sir Laurence of and from Torryburn, Lamb, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Peggy of and from Dyfiart, Pearson, for Memel, in ballast.

Jamalon of and from ditto, Hutton, for Copenhagen, coals.

Riga Merchant of and from Arbroath, Spink, for Riga, ballast.

Friendship of and from Alloa, Spittal, for Petersburgh, ditto.

Sisters of and from Sealeck, Marion, for ditto, ditto.

Resolution of and from Glasgow, Duncan, for Memel, ditto.

Mathewson of and from Aberdeen, Mitchell, for Dantzig, do.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

Sept. 12. Concord of and for Leith, Reid, from Petersburgh, with sundries.

Arrived also in the Sound, his Majesty's frigate the Tartar, with a fleet of ships from London and Hull, under her command.

15. Nancy of and for Dundee, Kay, from St Petersburgh, with sundries.

Isabella of and for ditto, Finlay, from ditto, ditto.

WALTER WOOD.

ELISBORG, SEPT. 22. 1781. Wind S. W.

## LITTLE SHIPPING.

### ARRIVED.

C

No. 93.

**T**o be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 24th October current, beginning at ten o'clock forenoon,

**A great Quantity of full-grown Ash, Elm, Plane, and Gean Tree**, upon the Estate of INVERGOURIE, lying two miles to the westward of Dundee, uncommonly convenient for being transported by sea, the greatest part thereof being within a quarter of a mile of the river Tay; and ships may be safely loaded at the burnmouth of Invergourie.

**FARMS to LET, and WOODS to be SOLD,**

At PRIMROSE or CARRINGTON,

Seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith. The following LANDS to be LET, together or separately, and the entry at Michaelmas first, or separation of the present crop 1781, viz.—Edgelaw, possessed by William Brodie, containing acres, at the rent of 6*s.* per annum.—Whitelet, possessed by Robert Hunter, containing about 170 acres.—Duncans Old Inclosures, part whereof is possessed by J. & R. Cochrane at 6*s.* per annum, and the remainder is in the proprietor's hands.—The Shiel of Capelaw, lately possessed by Jane Chrifly at 4*s.* per annum.—The three last are mostly inclosed and divided; the whole are arable, and capable of great improvement, having a coalery in the barony, and plenty of lime in the neighbourhood.

*Also take notice, That the NATURAL WOOD of that Barony is now to be SOLD, which is of considerable extent, consists of Oak, Ash, Elm, Birch, &c. 30 years old and upwards, lying just by the town, along the river-side, and near good-made roads.*

Like-wise, at Ochiltree, within two miles of the town of Linlithgow, the FARM of RIPPITSTONE, containing about 90 acres, as last possessed by John Watt, at the rent of 7*s.* 4*d.*

Alexander Tweedie, in Primrose town, will show the farm and wood at Primrose, and John Brown, tenant in Ochiltree, will show the farm of Rippitstone.—For further particulars, enquire of Mr Wilson, Allan's close, Edinburgh, and Mr McVill, Barnbougle Castle.

N. B. DITCHERS and ROAD-MAKERS wanted, by piece or day.

**M**R SPENCE, Dentist, particularly recommended to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. his Powder and Lotion for the Teeth and Gums, which have been proved to be superior to any thing ever yet invented. The Powder for cleaning and preserving the teeth has, for many years, been successfully in practice; and the Lotion, Mr Spence flatters himself, has equal merit, as it effectually removes all swelling and painfulness in the gums, so as to bring them to a healthy and sound state.

Sold, by Mr Spence's appointment, wholesale and retail, only by J. Andrews perfumer, Pall-Mall, London, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Sold also by William Raeburn, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

**By Adjournment.**

**T**o be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 11th day of October current, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS which belonged to David Methven of South Baltolly, in the lots after mentioned:

**Lot I.** The three ninth parts of the lands of BALTOLLY, commonly called South Baltolly, lying in the parish of Ceres, and shire of Fife, extending to about 5*s.* acres. These lands are presently in state of high cultivation, and are inclosed and subdivided partly with stone dykes and partly with hedge and ditch, having strips and belts of planting, and clamps in different places, in a very thriving condition. There is a convenient brewery lately erected upon the premises, having a plentiful command of water; and the lands lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

**Lot II.** These Houses and Yards in the Stablehill of Ceres, with the pertinents which some time pertained to Alexander Reid, formerly of South Baltolly.

**Lot III.** The Tenement of Houses, with the yards and pertinents in the town of Ceres, presently possessed by John Paterson, Alexander Ross, Agnes Webster, and Walter Balfour.

**Lot IV.** That Inclosure of Land called Chalmers Park, lying near the said town of Ceres, consisting of about six acres, possessed by William Bennett; also the Brae called the Orchard, consisting of upwards of one acre, together with a Lint Mill, Dwelling-house, and pertinents, possessed by Duncan Macdonald; Also, that House presently occupied as a meeting-house, with the yard and pertinents thereto belonging, situated on the south end of said town of Ceres.

**Lot V.** That Half Acre of arable land, lying on the south side of the said town of Ceres, presently possessed by James Thow.

**Lot VI.** The Tenement of Houses, high and laigh, back and fore, with the yard contiguous thereto, lying in the said town of Ceres, presently possessed by Mr Chalmers.

**Lot VII.** These Two Acres of arable Land, lying near the said town of Ceres, called the Locky Flat, possessed by David McVill.

**Lot VIII.** That Acre of Land called Duras Acre, lying near the said town of Ceres, and presently possessed by John Shanks.

**Lot IX.** These Tenements of Houses under and above, with the yards and pertinents, lying in the wind in the town of Ceres, commonly called Bell's Wynd, presently possessed by Robert Bruce, John Donaldson, Anne Neffs, and Alexander Howie.

**Lot X.** The Tack of the Lands of Bridgend of Ceres, the space thereof of yet to run being 14 years, from and after Martinmas next.

**Lot XI.** An Heritable Debt of 50*l.* Sterling of principal, with interest from the 28th November 1776, affecting the houses lying in the town of Cupar, which belonged to Andrew Greig Wright, now deceased.

**Lot XII.** Another Heritable Debt of 20*l.* Sterling of principal, besides interest, secured upon the houses lying in the said town of Cupar, the property of George Anderson vintner.

**Lot XIII.** That Acre of arable Land, lying among the prior acres of St Andrews, possessed by John Ballingall.

For further particulars apply to James Thomson writer to the signet, Oliver Gourlay of Craigrothie, or George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

**SEAMEN and LANDMEN WANTED.**



**THE LIVELY PRIVATEER, WILLIS MACHELL** Commander, mounting 18 carriage guns, having returned to Leith with three rich American prizes, is now getting ready for sea with all expedition, and will soon sail to finish her cruise, in company with THE

**YOUNG LIVELY PRIVATEER**, mounting 12 carriage guns. Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted. And as the Captain's information regarding American vessels, &c. requires his proceeding to a certain station with all possible dispatch, great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Messrs. Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

*A few OFFICERS are also wanted.*

**For Kingston, Jamaica, to call at St Kitt's,**

**THE Ship CASTLESEMPLE**,

**ALEXANDER M'KINLAY** Commander,

Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail (a running ship) by the 1st of November, at least. The Castlesemples mounts 18 long six pounders, and two eighteen pounder Carronades, and is to have 45 men. She will be very short time detained at St Kitt's.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston and Company merchants in Glasgow, or the Master on board.

By Order of the Right Honourable

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland. In the Process of Condemnation of the Brigantine GUSTAVUS, captured by the Lively Privateer of London, and carried into the harbour of Leith, it appears from the Register of the said Brigantine, that she is a square-sterned vessel, of the burden of 80 tons or thereabouts; and that she was a prize taken in the year 1780, and condemned by a court of admiralty in Philadelphia: And whereas the said Brigantine Gustavus may have belonged to such persons as would be entitled to get her back and restored to them, in virtue of the act of Parliament passed in the 16th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay," &c. &c. As also, of the act of Parliament passed in the 17th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for enabling the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his Majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels, and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time:" This public intimation is made, in order that if any person or persons have any right or title to the property of the said Brigantine Gustavus, before condemnation in the rebel court of Admiralty in Philadelphia, they may have an opportunity to claim from the owners of the Lively privateer in the said High Court of Admiralty of Scotland, the said brigantine Gustavus and her pertinents, or the value thereof, caution being found in the books of the High Court of Admiralty to that purpose. Apply to the clerk of Court, or to Mr William Richardson, one of the procurators before the said High Court of Admiralty.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, October 3, 1781.  
By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON FRIDAY the 12th of October instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Hall of the Excise Office in EDINBURGH, (pursuant to an act passed in the last session of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

12 Boxes, containing 10*s.* 2*d.* lib. of BLACK TEA; appraised at 6*d.* 6*d.* per lib.

1 Box, containing 2*s.* lib. of ditto;—at 5*s.* 9*d.* per lib.

10 Casks, containing 8*s.* 4*d.* lib. of ditto;—at 4*s.* per lib.

1 Box and 4 hags, containing 2*s.* 7*d.* lib. of ditto;—at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lib.

1 Bag, containing 1*s.* lib. of ditto;—at 3*s.* per lib.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, and the Excise Wm. house in Leith, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale:

**HAMILTON RACES.**

TO be RUN for over the course at Hamilton, upon Thursday the 18th day of October 1781, FIFTY POUNDS, for all ages, the best of Three Four-mile Heats. To carry the following weights:

Four years old, 7 stone 8 lib. Six years old, 9 stone 2 lib.

Five years old, 8 stone 8 lib. Aged, 9 stone 6 lib.

The winner of a King's hundred to carry 5 lib. extraordinary. The winner of on: 50*l.* to carry 3 lib. extra; and of two or more 50*l.* 5 lib. extra.

A N D

On Friday, 19th October 1781, to be Run for over the same course, TWENTY POUNDS, for all ages, carrying the same weights as above.

The horses to be entered on Wednesday the 17th of October, at the Town Clerk's office in Hamilton, betwixt four and six afternoon. One guinea of entrance-money to be paid for Thursday's race, and half a guinea for Friday's.

Three reputed running horses to enter for the Thursday's Purse, or race without the consent of the Stewards.

If any disputes arise, to be determined by the Stewards of the race.

**ESTATE OF STRATHTYRUM.**

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 30th January next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of STRATHTYRUM and BALGOVE, lying in the parish of St Andrews, and county of Fife. The present rent is 29*s.* 10*d.* Sterling, after paying all public burdens. The term of Balgove expires at Martinmas 1782, upon which a very considerable rise of rent may be depended upon, as it has not been raised since 1770.

There is a handsome modern house upon the estate, consisting of a very elegant dining-room, drawing-room, eight bed-chambers and offices; besides a sunk storeroom in which there is excellent accommodation for servants. The house is beautifully situated within a mile of St Andrews, and commands a noble prospect of the town and neighbourhood. There are also a very good court of office-houses, a good garden, and a great deal of very thriving wood round the house.

The yearly rent of the above estate is 89*s.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

The progress of wrights, rentals, and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, who will inform to further particulars.

**JUDICIAL SALE.**

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th of December next, between the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of SHIELHALL, in the parish of Govan, and shire of Lanark; with the Mansion-house, Offices, Pigeon-house, Garden, and Orchard, and Salmon Fishing on the river Clyde, thereto belonging.

This estate contains about 23*s.* 2*d.* Scots acres, whereof above 27 acres are planted, and the planting in a very thriving condition, and in a likely year will become very valuable.

The proven rental of the lands, exclusive of the mansion-house and salmon-fishing, is

Deduce one fifth for teinds, L. 38 16*d.* L. 194 0

And of feu-duty, 6 15 2 9-12ths L. 45 11 1 9-12ths

Remains of free flock, L. 148 8 10 3-12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, being the proven value, L. 317 5 11 6-12ths

Without valuing the free teind of the above lands, which amounts to 23*s.* 9*d.* 7-12ths yearly.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow, and the like distance from Paisley, and lie upon both sides of the high way leading from Glasgow to Renfrew, Paisley, and Greenock. The mansion-house will accommodate a large family; and, with the offices, pigeon-house, and garden, sets at 20*l.* a-year, not rented.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of wrights, and abstract of the prepared state in the sale; will be shown by William Leslie writer to the signet; copies of the articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow.

**JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.**

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The LANDS and ESTATE of BUNZEON, which belonged to the deceased Robert George Bruce of Bunzeon, lying within the parishes of Culross and sheriffdom of Fife, and the privilege of purchasing the free teind thereof.

The free stock or rent of the lands amounts to 86*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* 5-12ths.

The proven rental of the lands, at twenty-three years purchase, is L. 1986 7 6 7-12ths

The free teind amounts to 16*l.* 5*s.* 4-12ths, which, at five years purchase, is 80 2 2 8-12ths

Amounting, the total value of the said lands and teind, after all deductions, to L. 2066 9 9-12ths

The lands hold blank of the Crown, for payment of one penny Scots.

The articles of roup may be seen at the office of Alexander Stevenson depute clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to John Russell junior clerk to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 26th of November next, betwixt five and six afternoon,

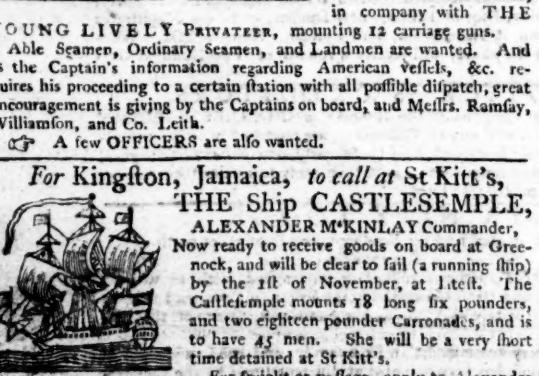
The Six Merk Land of HOLM of DALS-KAIRTH, and four fifth parts contiguous thereto, of the six-merk land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troquair, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about 500 Scots acres, of which above fifty acres are covered with wood, particularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The lands of Holm hold blank of the crown, and the lands of Drungans of a subject superior. The teinds of both are valued.

As also, That Inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries, called LARRIEPOTTS, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, declared teind free, by decree of the commission of teinds.

The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands, may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Mr Maxwell of Cartuchan, near Dumfries, will give information as to any other particulars.



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